

## PALMETTO HAPPENINGS

News Notes of General Interest  
From All Parts of the State.

### DR. J. H. CARLISLE DEAD.

President Emeritus of Wofford College Passes Away at Age of 84 Years.

Spartanburg, Special.—Dr. James H. Carlisle, aged 84 years, president emeritus of Wofford College and one of the most prominent educators in the South, died at his home here Thursday morning at 7:30 o'clock. The funeral was held Friday at 4 p. m., in the College chapel and was attended by hundreds of prominent citizens from all sections of the State. All schools and colleges in the city were closed and during hours of funeral all places of business were closed.

The last time that Dr. Carlisle appeared in public was during the summer school for teachers at Wofford College, when it was the pleasure of the teachers to hear an interesting address on school life of long ago, and on Washington's visit to South Carolina after he had been elected President of the United States. Prior to this time he had not made an address in public for many months.

The commencement at Wofford last June was the first commencement missed by Dr. Carlisle for more than two score of years. When he was a member of the faculty he always occupied a seat on the rostrum during the commencement season, and after he retired from the active presidency of the college, he never missed an exercise. Last June, however, he was indisposed and it was impossible for him to attend any of the exercises at the college.

Dr. Carlisle was president of Wofford College from 1875 to 1902, when he resigned and became president emeritus. Following his resignation Dr. H. N. Snyder was elected. He was born May 4, 1825.

### Corn Prizes Awarded.

Bishopville, Special.—The Lee county Boys' Corn Contest association, organized under the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture, held a meeting here October 16, to award the different prizes offered, which were as follows:

Best 10 ears of corn, prize of \$10, won by L. W. Norrheut; second best 10 ears of corn, prize of \$5, won by E. Fulton Peebles; third best 10 ears of corn, prize of \$2.50, won by Eldridge H. Mixon. Best five ears of corn, prize of \$7.50, won by Eldridge McCoy; second best five ears of corn, prize of \$5, won by Thos. A. DuBose; third best five ears of corn, prize of \$2.50, won by Ethan Baker. Best ear of corn, first prize of \$5, won by Marant Truluck; second best ear of corn, prize of \$3, won by Lawton Beasley; third best ear of corn, prize of \$2, won by Walter Rieburg.

There was also a prize of \$3 offered to any boy of the county regardless of being a member of the contest association for the best ear of corn, which was won by Harvey Ford.

Two other prizes were also offered for the best and second best ear of the prolific variety with stalk, first prize, \$3 and second \$2, won by Henry Green and Ralph Green.

The association is composed of 27 boys, of which number 14 entered the contest.

Thirty-four boys entered the independent one ear contest.

The judges were: Ira W. Williams, Columbia; W. S. Wheeler, St. Charles and L. L. Baker, Bishopville.

Much interest was taken in the exhibition as was shown by the attendance of about 300 people. After the awarding of prizes, Mr. Williams lectured on the selection of seed.

### Jury Gives Verdict Against Lancaster

Lancaster, Special.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Roma Stogner against the town of Lancaster, suit for damages for personal injury sustained by being thrown from a buggy on the streets, returned a verdict Tuesday night for the plaintiff for \$212.50. The amount sued for was \$4,000.

### York Farmers Prosperous.

Yorkville, Special.—It is generally conceded that fewer farmers in this section are holding cotton this fall than at any time since the war. Those who owe accounts are selling their cotton and paying up, and those who have no accounts are selling and either putting the money in the bank or keeping it at home, but comparatively speaking the large majority are depositing it, most of them on certificate. It is estimated that the deposits in the eight banks of York county at this time amounts to close around \$2,000,000, the largest in the history of the county.

### To Establish Creamery at Marion.

Marion, Special.—The question of establishing a creamery here is being agitated by Messrs. Gibbs and Simmons of the Elgin Creamery Company of Elgin, Ill. They propose to put in a plant here to cost \$6,000. Several local business men have already become interested in the project and subscribed stock. It is thought that the required amount of money will be raised.

## YORKTOWN CELEBRATION

"Cornwallis Is Taken," Rings Out Again—Memories Rekindled By 5,000 People Finding Their Way to the Secluded Spot.

Yorktown, Va., Special.—Quaint old Yorktown, for the second time within the period of its national fame Tuesday commemorated with fitting ceremonies that glorious event in American history with which its name is identified. Here was laid one hundred and twenty-eight years ago to a day the cornerstone of liberty upon which a great nation has been built.

"Cornwallis is taken!" Those simple words sent broadcast from here this date three years more than a century and a quarter ago meant that the burdensome yoke of British rule had been cast off by the long suffering American colonists and that a new republic, destined to become powerful, had been born.

Yorktown today is a village of less than one hundred people. It is as though the stage setting for that final drama of the Revolutionary war had been reserved as the actors left it, a relic of antiquity as well as a monument to American patriotism.

The descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and an offspring of that organization, the Yorktown Historical Society of the United States recently decided to hold an annual celebration here this October 19 and henceforth on this date, and probably five thousand people responded to their appeal. When the fact that Yorktown is still without railroad communication is taken into consideration, the attendance was remarkable.

To most people present the exercises were the least part of the celebration, although there was a parade of mounted horsemen and horsewomen, led by the Fort Monroe band and the soldiers and sailors, than a parade of the school children and afterwards public speaking from a grandstand erected in front of the historic old Nelson mansion.

The parade began at 1 o'clock and was full of inspiration. The school children of York county, who were grouped before the grandstand, then sang "America," after which Col. Oswald Tilgham of Easton, Md., a direct descendant of Lieut. Col. Tench Tilgham, aide-de-camp to General Washington, who carried the famous message "Cornwallis is taken" to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, made an address. He also read the correspondence between Washington and Lord Cornwallis and the terms of capitulation.

### Preparing to Sell Whitney Power Property.

Asheville, N. C., Special.—In the United States circuit court Tuesday Judge Pritchard considered a number of phases of the receivership matter of the Whitney Company, the \$10,000,000 power company near Salisbury, which on February 3, 1908, upon the complaint of A. O. Brown & Co., of New York, was placed in the hands of John S. Henderson and Charles W. Smith as receivers.

In the suit of the Bankers Trust Company of New York against the Whitney and its subsidiary companies which was filed Monday to foreclose the \$5,000,000 bond issue, which it holds as trustee, Judge Pritchard Tuesday named A. H. Price of Salisbury as special master to take the testimony, go over the accounts of the receivers, and inventory the property of the company, preparatory to a decree of sale. He set the first Monday in December as the date for the Whitney Company to answer the suit before him. The bill alleges that default has been made in payment of interest on bonds due May 1, and November 1, 1908, and May 1, 1909, amounting to approximately \$450,000. The property will probably be sold within three months.

### Rebel Movement Serious.

Bluefield, Nicaragua, Special.—General Estrada, the rebel leader, who has proclaimed himself Provisional President of Nicaragua, returned to this city Tuesday after having established outposts to the north of Rama and sent a detachment of 500 of his best men to meet the expected approach of the government forces.

President Zelaya's army is reported to be impeded by heavy rain.

### President Like a Boy Out of School.

Gregory, Tex., Special.—President Taft began his three days of doing as he pleased on his brother's ranch Tuesday by playing 18 holes of golf in the morning over a muddy course and by "just loafing" through the long afternoon and evening. Mr. Taft was as happy as a boy out of school. The idea of eating a dinner without having to speak for it, and of going the livelong day without having to make a speech appealed to him strongly and he declared he wished his vacation could last a week and three days.

### Seven Killed in Boiler Explosion.

El Dorado, Ark., Special.—Seven employees were killed and three other persons were severely injured when a boiler of the plant of the Griffin Saw Mill Company near El Dorado exploded late Monday.

The steam register, it is said, failed to indicate the overpressure, the explosion, which could be heard for several miles, following, wrecking a large section of the plant.

## THE HUNTING SEASON OPENS.



The Farmer's Annual Job.

—Cartoon by Godwin, in the Pittsburg Dispatch.

## WHO OWNS THE AIR?

A Pressing Problem That Must Be Settled at Once is Whether an Aviator Has the Right of Way Over Private Property, the Ownership of Which in Every Case, According to the Old Roman Law, Extends Upward Indefinitely.

New York City.—How high must an aviator fly to be safe from the consequences of illegal trespass? and a great many other questions, not burning now but considered as soon to be hot ones, were treated by Lytleton Fox, a lawyer, in an address to members of the Aero Club of America. The answer was that "the aviator would have to be out of sight. He must dodge the police."

The old Roman law which gives to the owner of land absolute ownership also of the air above it is responsible for this. The law must be changed, he added, or the courts will be ruinously congested. As matters stand, there have been no changes in the law for several hundred years, a man in a flying machine has no rights that a man with a plow is bound to respect. The question is how best to bring the attention of the judicial system to this unfair discrimination against the flying portion of the race. No man can fly as things now stand without technically breaking the law, unless he gets special privileges from the landowners.

It is a problem that bristles with novelty, says Mr. Fox. In the event of pedestrians being hit by ginger pop bottles dropped by the passing aviator or by other objects, including the aviator himself, the man below would have redress at law. Mr. Fox believes the Aero Club should urge the Wright brothers, for instance, to consent to be sued by the owner of land over which they have flown (and thereby trespassed), so as to bring the whole subject before the courts for settlement. The suit should be a friendly one, he said, the object being to modify, if possible, the law of aerial trespass. Another way might be to condemn the air by legal procedure, and thus knock over the historical fossil.

A discussion that followed the address of the evening resulted in the members arriving at the firm belief that the air should be considered a highway, and there was preliminary talk concerning an attempt at legislative enactment.

To avert suits for aerial trespass Mr. Fox suggests that the State condemn and buy a stratum of air as a highway for flying machines. The fact that Count Lambert in his flight across Paris violated a police regulation forbidding aeroplaning over the city shows that the French have already applied the law to cover one phase of the question. By leaving the aerodrome for his Paris flight Lambert incurred a penalty of \$4.

## COFFINS TOO CHEAP, MAKERS COMPLAIN

The Burial Casket Men Say Cost of Dying Has Not Kept Pace With Increased Cost of Living.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The burial casket manufacturers and jobbers, in convention here, are dissatisfied because the cost of dying has not kept pace with the increased cost of living. They deprecate cut-rate funerals, and are proposing to establish uniform prices for the retail trade in coffins.

"We coffin makers want the undertakers to help us out more than they do," said one delegate. "We want the undertakers to make stiffer bills, and then we can get more for our goods. Why should we have to pay double what we used to pay to live and let people die cheaply? It isn't fair and it isn't logical. There are too many undertakers. They are cutting each other's throats to get business, and what is more to the point, they are cutting prices. Another thing, the supply of coffins is greater than the demand; that's what makes 'em so cheap."

"If a man wants a decent burial he ought to be made to pay a decent price for it. It isn't as though it was a steady drain on the family purse. Coffins are bought only occasionally, and when the occasion arises they ought to be willing to do the thing handsomely."

## FOREGOES CLOISTER TO FIND LOST FATHER

Miss Swanson Discovers Him in Jail as Burglar and Will Now Seek to Procure His Parole.

St. Louis.—Miss Elsie Swanson, of St. Louis, renounced her aspiration to become a nun because she believed her duty was to search for her father, whom she had not seen for eleven years. She found him in the County Jail at Joplin, a few minutes after he was convicted of burglary and larceny and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Swanson did not recognize his daughter, but she picked him from a crowd of prisoners in the main cell room. Father and daughter wept in each others' arms. She will now try to obtain a parole for him, and as he was convicted solely on his own admission of guilt it is possible her plea for clemency will be granted.

Miss Swanson, who is twenty-one years old, is the ward of the Rev. C. C. Stahmann, who took her from the custody of her father when she was ten years old. Swanson having been declared unfit to care for her. She was educated in a convent here.

Kentucky State Troops Guarding the Burley Tobacco Region.

Lexington, Ky.—Night riders have again become active in the Burley tobacco region. Governor Willson has ordered out State troops and they are scattered in the counties where night rider warnings have been given.

In Mason County warnings were left at the homes of Fred Adams and Harry Allen, both of whom were given five days in which to pool their arms or suffer the consequences of their refusal.

### Bergen County, N. J., Begins Work on \$600,000 Improvement.

Hackensack, N. J.—Bergen County has received \$37,920 from the auto fees paid into the State fund, and to the Brewster Construction Company, of Hackensack, was awarded four contracts amounting to that sum for work to be done on roads much traveled by New York motorists.

The Board of Freeholders at a recent meeting voted to establish a road system that will cost about \$600,000 and insure excellent roads in the district close to New York.

## Southern Agricultural Topics.

Modern Methods That Are Helpful to Farmer, Fruit Grower and Stockman.

### Renewal of Old Strawberry Beds.

Many of the leading growers of the strawberry recommend taking but a single crop from a plantation. This means getting only one crop from the land during two years. Thus, after the picking season is over the plants are plowed under and the land is prepared and planted to some late storage or other crop. This method also requires setting a new plantation each spring and keeping a double area of land in strawberries for at least a part of the time.

In this State, however, two, three and sometimes more crops are taken from a plantation in successive years. Some growers state that the second year's crop is often greater than that of the first year after setting the plants, while the third is apt to be inferior to the first two. The number of crops that can be harvested with profit appears to depend to a considerable extent upon the method of renewal, the care and freedom from weeds, and the use of fertilizing materials. In some cases six and seven crops of berries have been taken from the same plantation before putting the land into other crops, but this is not regarded as profitable.

Two methods of renewal, with some variations, were noted. In one method the old rows are narrowed down to about one foot by light plowing or deep cultivating between the rows. During the remainder of the season cultivation and irrigation are given the same as in new plantations, the runners being allowed to root along the sides of the rows until the spaces are only about one foot wide.

Additional thinning of the plants in the rows is frequently secured by "blocking" the old rows. This is done by hand with a hoe or by means of a cultivator run crosswise of the rows.

In the second method of renewal the rows are plowed along one side about one-third only of the width of each row being left. The corresponding side of each row is plowed under and the next year the reverse side is thus treated. In this way all of the oldest and weakest plants are removed, and the next year the rows do not stand on the same land as the year before.

This method possesses two distinct advantages over the former. First, it allows of the breaking up and cultivation of the soil in the centre of the old row, which has become packed and hard. Second, the plants left to stand over runners are younger and possess more vitality than those in the centre of the old row, and are, therefore, capable of producing better plants. This method seems better adapted to longer duration of the plantation than the former, and is the one practiced by many of the most successful growers.

### Cause of Gapes in Chickens.

Gapes in little chickens are caused by the eating of earth-worms. There are parasites in the earth-worms which find their way into the windpipe of the chickens and lodge there, where they take the form of little red worms. The best preventive is to keep the chickens from the surface of the ground; or use salt or strong salt water on the soil, so as to kill the earth-worms; or strew strong lime or something of the kind on the ground, so that the chicks will not get hold of the worms to eat them.

After the chicks have been attacked with gapes, however, you can dislodge the worms by making a very small loop in a twisted horsehair, draw out the tongue of the chick slightly, insert the horsehair loop in the windpipe opening, which will be seen between the forks at the base of the tongue, and, twisting the hair around, withdraw it. The worms are likely to be found within the loop, or some of them will have been thus removed, and the operation can be repeated.

Another remedy is to dip the tip of a soft feather into kerosene and insert it in the windpipe opening to dislodge and kill the worms. Such treatment, although severe, is better than letting the worms remain undisturbed, to severely annoy the fowls and even kill them.

Mixing turpentine or other substances in the food of the young poultry has not proven satisfactory as a remedy for gapes.—H. A. S.

### Best Summer Pasture.

In reply to a Mississippi subscriber who asked about a pasture grass for rather poor upland, making about half a bale of cotton to the acre, I replied as follows:

"Bermuda is certainly the best summer pasture grass you can have on such soil and in your climate, and I think that there is very little danger of its spreading unless cut and fed for hay. Closely pastured it will seldom seed.

"But if you do not want Bermuda

### Little Room For Improvement.

"Well," asked the agent, "how do you like this flat?" "I must say," replied the lady who was examining it, "that there's little room for improvement."—Chicago Record-Herald.

### "Seeing Things at Night."

Mrs. Upper Tenne: "Yes, doctor, black and red spots appear before my eyes every night. What would you advise me to do for it?" Doctor: "Stop playing bridge, madam."

I would use a mixture of ten pounds of orchard grass, five pounds of red-top and ten pounds of tall meadow oat grass per acre. You must use liberal seeding to get a good turf. Then on that land apply 300 pounds of cottonseed meal and 100 pounds of acid phosphate per acre harrowed in before sowing the grass. Sow in late October or early November. Here I would add to the fertilizer about fifty pounds of muriate of potash per acre, but they say that potash is not needed in your State. After getting a stand of grass, keep it good by an annual top-dressing of some fertilizer and keep the weeds mown off and the droppings scattered with a harrow, and the pasture will improve annually. Then to prevent broomsedge from getting started, spread some lime on it and harrow it fine with a slant-tooth smoothing harrow about once in four or five years, and if the Bermuda creeps in do not worry about it, for you can have nothing better in summer.—Progressive Farmer.

### Pellagra.

Very much has been written on this subject during the last few months, since the fact that a number of cases have been reported in the Southern States.

Pellagra is an old disease, and occurs extensively in the northern parts of Italy, where it has been called Alpine scurvy, or Italian leprosy. The trouble begins with indefinite digestive disturbances with insomnia, but as it progresses there appears an eruption of the skin, followed by supererotation and the formation of dark crusts. The mental depression is profound. It is claimed to be caused from eating bread made of moldy or smutty corn. Reports are made that this disease has been known in the South for the past thirty years, but the physicians have diagnosed the disease under various names. With the numerous reports sent out by the press of the gravity of this dreaded disease, a complaint followed from the operators of grist mills of the falling off of their trade for corn meal. While it is a much dreaded disease, there are no reasons for becoming unduly alarmed, for if users of corn meal exercise care in purchasing meal from reliable mills there is no danger whatever of contracting this disease.—Southern Fruit Grower.

### Hay For \$3 a Ton.

With beef cattle on the farm the millions of tons of corn stalks that rot in our fields, and that represent from thirty-five to forty per cent of the feeding value of the corn crop, would be converted into beef and manure. The thousands of tons of oats and wheat straw, the large quantities of slightly damaged hay, the many tons of sorghum, peavine and soy bean hay too coarse for the market, would all be eaten by the cattle and help to enrich the farm and the farmer.

The question of producing feed to grow beef cattle is not a serious one in the South, as I will endeavor to prove. Last fall we planted one field in oats; the oats were cut for hay in the dough stage; the land was then planted in sorghum; the sorghum yielded two cuttings; the total yield of hay per acre from this field was six and a fourth tons. Including \$3 per acre rent for the land, the hay cost \$2.60 per ton in the rack. An adjoining field was planted in wheat to be cut for hay; the wheat was followed with cowpeas, the total yield of hay per acre was 3.55 tons; including \$3 per acre rent, the hay cost \$3 per ton in the rack.—Professor E. R. Lloyd.

### Cut the Grass Early and Often.

I have heard men who should have known better, say that it is best to let newly sown lawns grow without cutting, and let the grass run to seed, the notion being that the seed will help thicken the sward. But try this and you will find that you have a brown hay stubble when the ripe grass is cut, and the formation of seed has weakened the grass so that more harm than good is done by the seeding. Start the mower on the newly sown lawn as soon as the grass is tall enough for it to catch, and then, while rain is abundant, run the mower every week.

In making a new lawn where the soil is sandy on the surface, get the plow down to clay if practicable, for clay is essential to grass in the South, and if deep sand, then haul clay on it, and grow peas for a time to get organic decay in the soil before seeding to grass.

A fine green sward is well worth working for, and when you have gotten a fine sod around your house use trees and shrubbery for the framing, and do not frame it with a fence and then make a pasture of it.—W. F. Massey.

### There's a Difference.

Cureth: "Does your wife spend much of her time shopping?" Goliath: "She says not. She says she spends most of her time waiting for her change."—Yonkers Statesman.

### Seasoned Well, of Course.

Ostend: "Pa, this magazine states that there are so many seasoned duelists over in Germany. What is a 'seasoned duelist'?" Pa: "One that has been well peppered, my son."